§ 1.136(a), and any fees required therefor (including fees for net addition of claims) are hereby authorized to be charged to our Deposit Account No. 19-0036.

## *Amendments*

***In the Claims:***

Please cancel claims 2, 3, 48, 49 and 58-62 without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter therein.

Please substitute the following claims 1, 20-23, 32-37, 39-43, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54 and 57 for the pending claims 1, 20-23, 32-37, 39-43, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54 and 57:

1. (Twice amended) An agent, for the treatment of pain, that comprises:- a galactose-binding lectin; a light (L) chain or an L-chain fragment of a clostridial neurotoxin, which L-chain or L-chain fragment includes the active proteolytic enzyme domain of the L-chain; and a translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain; wherein the galactose-binding lectin, L-chain or L-chain fragment, and translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain are linked together by a covalent bond.

20. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 1, wherein the translocation domain is an H-chain of a clostridial neurotoxin, wherein the $H_C$ domain of the H-chain has

been removed or modified to remove or reduce the native binding affinity of the H-chain for motor neurons.

21. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 20, wherein the $H_C$ domain has been removed or modified by contacting the H-chain with a derivatising chemical to remove or reduce the native binding affinity of the H-chain for motor neurons.

C2

22. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 20, wherein the $H_C$ domain has been removed or modified by mutating the H-chain by the inclusion of an amino acid deletion, insertion, or substitution to remove or reduce the native binding affinity of the H-chain for motor neurons.

23. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 20, wherein the $H_C$ domain has been removed or modified by contacting the H-chain with a proteolytic agent to remove or reduce the native binding affinity of the H-chain for motor neurons.

---

C3

32. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 1 in which the translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain has been obtained from a different clostridial neurotoxin than that from which the L-chain or a fragment thereof has been obtained.

33. (Twice amended) An agent according to Claim 32 in which the translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain has been obtained from botulinum neurotoxin type A and the L-chain or a fragment thereof from botulinum neurotoxin type B.

34. (Twice amended) An agent according to Claim 32 in which the translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain has been obtained from botulinum neurotoxin type A and the L-chain or a fragment thereof from tetanus neurotoxin.

35. (Twice amended) An agent according to Claim 33 in which the translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain component is the $H_N$ fragment of botulinum neurotoxin type A.

36. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 1 in which the L-chain or L-chain fragment is linked to the translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain by a direct covalent linkage.

37. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 1 in which the L-chain or L-chain fragment is linked to the translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain by a covalent linkage which includes a spacer region.

39. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 1 in which the lectin is linked to the L-chain or fragment thereof, or to the translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain by a direct covalent linkage.

40. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 1 in which the lectin is linked to the L-chain or fragment thereof, or to the translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain by a covalent linkage which includes a spacer region.

41. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 1 in which the lectin, L-chain or fragment thereof, and translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain are produced as a recombinant fusion protein.

42. (Thrice amended) An agent according to Claim 1 in which the lectin protein has an amino acid insertion, deletion, or substitution when compared with the polypeptide sequence of the corresponding native lectin protein, and retains an ability to bind to an oligosaccharide structure having an exposed galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine residue

43. (Twice amended) An agent according to Claim 42 in which the nucleic acid coding for the lectin protein has a nucleotide deletion, insertion or substitution when compared with the nucleic acid sequence coding for the corresponding native lectin protein.

46. (Thrice amended) A method for obtaining an agent according to Claim 1 which comprises:- the covalent attachment of a galactose-binding lectin, an L-chain or an L-chain fragment of a clostridial neurotoxin which L-chain or L-chain fragment includes the active proteolytic domain of the L-chain, and a translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain; thereby providing an agent in which the galactose-binding lectin, L-chain or L-chain fragment, and translocation domain of a clostridial neurotoxin H-chain are linked together by a covalent bond.

47. (Thrice amended) A method for obtaining an agent according to Claim 46, wherein the covalent attachment includes a spacer region.

51. (Thrice amended) A method of controlling the transmission of sensory information from a primary sensory afferent to a projection neuron by administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of the agent of Claim 1 by a route selected from the group consisting of intrathecal, subcutaneous, and epidural routes, thus controlling transmission of sensory information.

52. (Thrice amended) A method of controlling the transmission of sensory information from a primary nociceptive afferent to a projection neuron by administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of the agent of Claim 1 by a route selected from the group consisting of intrathecal, subcutaneous, and epidural routes, thus controlling transmission of sensory information.

54. (Thrice amended) A method of controlling the sensation of pain by administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of the agent of Claim 1 by a route selected from the group consisting of intrathecal, subcutaneous, and epidural routes, thus controlling the sensation of pain.

57. (Twice amended) A method of alleviating or preventing pain which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective dose of the agent according to Claim 1 by a route selected from the group consisting of intrathecal, subcutaneous, and epidural routes, thus alleviating or preventing pain.